SOYBEANS - BROADLEAVES

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PECOS is a selective herbicide for use in rice, strawberries, peanuts and soybeans for postemergence control of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in the label.

Crop Tolerance

Crops listed as use sites are tolerant of PECOS at all growth stages specified below. Following treatment with this product, crops may display temporary leaf speckling; however, crops will outgrow the condition within 10 days. Crop vigor and/or new growth will not be affected by applications of PECOS.

Cleaning Application Equipment

Application equipment must be triple rinsed before and after treatment with PECOS. Use a strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner following the manufacturer’s instructions.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Irrigated Areas

Applying PECOS to weed species under conditions of drought may result in inadequate control. In order to ensure weeds are actively growing, it may be necessary to irrigate target areas prior to applying this product.

Spray Coverage

For effective control and thorough coverage, ensure this product is applied in a sufficient spray volume. Spray coverage may be prevented or hindered by dense leaf canopies that may shelter smaller target weeds.

Treat with PECOS as an aerial banding application or as a broadcast application to actively growing weeds. Specific growth stage(s) and rates are listed in Table 1 for strawberries and rice. For soybeans and peanuts, see the Crop-Specific Information
Adequate control may be hindered if treatment with PECOS is delayed as the growth stage specified in the label may be exceeded. Applying PECOS during early postemergence when weeds are small will allow treatment using the lower rate (dependent upon the weed species present) and will facilitate thorough spray coverage.

Unless the Crop-Specific Information section specifies otherwise, apply PECOS at the following rates.

Aerial Application
Use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of water when applying this product as an aerial application. A minimum of 5 gallons per acre of water has been effective where sufficient coverage can be achieved.

Use spray equipment for applications of PECOS at a pressure of up to 40 psi. Applicators must use diaphragm-type nozzles that create cone patterns or fan spray. In order to avoid drift and to ensure best coverage with PECOS, refer to the Spray Drift Management section.

Ground (Banding) Application
Adjust row banding equipment in order to ensure the most thorough coverage of weeds in the row. Direct two nozzles from either side of the crop row toward the target weeds in the center rows. Do not use a single nozzle for treatment over the row. Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre on the band with a minimum band width of 15 inches. For further instructions, refer to the Ground (Broadcast) Application section.

Ground (Broadcast) Application
Use hollow cone nozzles to apply PECOS, spaced 20 inches apart (maximum). Application may also be made with a standard high-pressure flat fan for pesticide treatment. Do not apply this product with flood, controlled droplet applicator (CDA) or chamber nozzles as inconsistent coverage may result, causing variable weed control. Do not apply PECOS Herbicide with selective application equipment such as wiper applicators or recirculating sprayers.
Water Volume

Apply this product in 10-20 gallons per broadcast acre of spray solution for best results. If there is dense weed foliage, increase water volume up to 50 gallons. Use 20-40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre when applying PECOS to strawberry crops.

Spray Pressure

Use spray equipment to apply PECOS at a minimum pressure of 40 psi. It is important to measure spray pressure at the boom. Do not measure spray pressure at the pump or in the line. Where there is low volume of water (i.e., 10 gallons per acre) or where there is dense weed/crop foliage, use a minimum spray pressure of 60 psi for optimal results.

Cultivation

Do not cultivate treated areas within 5 days prior to treatment with PECOS, or 7 days following treatment.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Use best practices to avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target areas. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use precautions to avoid drift, including those found in the labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. A drift control agent may reduce drift, however, it may also decrease weed control.

ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS IN PEANUTS AND SOYBEANS SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS

Prior to applying PECOS with spray equipment, ensure that there is good soil moisture. For an effective application, soil must be moist before and after application.

Use a rate of 1.5 pints of PECOS per acre, mixed with 2 pints of spray surfactant per
100 gallons of spray mix (unless otherwise stated) for the following weeds:

Beggarweed, Florida

Florida Beggarweed is difficult to control because it has a long germination season. Apply PECOS when Florida Beggarweed seedlings have no more than 2 expanding young true leaves and seedlings are no higher than 1.5”.

To ensure an optimal treatment of PECOS for control of Florida Beggarweed, obtain maximum control of the earliest flush of the weed. Schedule cultivation to ensure that secondary weed flushes and regrowth are controlled.

Applications of PECOS Herbicide will suppress and/or partially control Florida Beggarweed growing in high soil moisture or in high relative humidity.

Buckwheat, Wild Buffalobur

PECOS will provide partial control when buffalobur and wild buckwheat seedlings have less than 2 true leaves. Treat with PECOS at a rate of 1.5 pints per acre in 30 gallons of water.

Cucurbits: Burgherkin Citron (Wild Watermelon) Smellmelon

The cucumber species may be difficult to control with a single application as germination of the plant occurs over a protracted period. For an effective application of PECOS, ensure the first treatment is made no later than the 2-leaf stage.

Morningglories

In order to achieve control of morningglories on a consistent basis, make sequential applications of 1 pint of PECOS.

Poinsettia, Wild

Usually, PECOS will kill or severely stunt Wild Poinsettia. Apply this product to before the formation of the third true leaf.

Treatment with PECOS may result in a differential in height between surviving poinsettia and soybeans crops which will allow for directed applications.
Directed applications may be undertaken in order to achieve greater control.

Sesbania, Hemp
Crotolaria, Showy
Sesbania and Crotalaria are sensitive to treatment with this product. Therefore, control can be achieved at almost any plant height.

Apply PECOS at the rate of 1 pint per acre after maximum weed emergence but before bloom. Applications of this product made after bloom are usually ineffective. Ensure that target weed species are not shaded by the crop canopy from spray applications. In order to control infestations of Sesbania in the late season, wait until the weed breaks the crop canopy before applying PECOS.

Senna, Coffee
Starbur, Bristly
Applications of this product are usually ineffective if made after the 2-leaf growth stage. PECOS will kill/suppress seedlings if applied to weeds not past the 2 leaf growth stage at the directed rate.

Perennial Weeds
- Bindweed, Field and Hedge
- Milkweed, Climbing and Common
- Redvine, Trumpetcreeper
Acifluorfen is not effective in killing rootstocks of these perennial weeds because control of weeds growing from rootstocks underground is difficult.

Applications of PECOS will burn back above ground plants and suppress regrowth. Apply this product at the rate directed in Table 1 with 2 to 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

Annual Grasses
- Foxtail, Giant, Green and Yellow
- Johnsongrass, Seedling
- Panicum, Fall
- Shattercane
When used with a pre-emergence herbicide or preplant incorporated herbicide, this product will provide supplemental control of grasses and will kill/suppress annual grasses not past the 2-leaf stage of growth. PECOS must not be used as the basic or
lone component in an annual grasses control program.

Volunteer Small Grains
- Barley
- Oats
- Rye
- Wheat
To suppress or kill weeds, treat emerging volunteer small grains which are at the 1 to 2 leaf growth stage with PECOS.

RESTRICTIONS
- Leave at least 15 days between treatments with this product.
- Plants treated with this product must not be used for feed or forage.
- Weeds or crops that are under stress (e.g. from flooding, drought, hail damage, widely fluctuating temperatures, herbicide injury or mechanical injury) must not be treated with this product or unsatisfactory control of weeds may result. Do not apply PECOS to injured crops. Crop injury may be caused by a previous herbicide application (e.g. phytotoxicity and plant stunting). Treating injured crops with PECOS may cause existing crop damage to be enhanced or prolonged.
- PECOS must not be applied through irrigation systems of any type.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated crops. Do not allow treated areas to be used to harvest forage, hay or feed for livestock.
- In the event of crop failure, do not replant small grains in a treated field for 40 days following the application of PECOS to that field. The replanting of strawberries, peanuts and soybeans may take place immediately after a crop failure. All other species of rotational crops must not be replanted for 100 days following an application with PECOS.

LIMITATIONS
- The effectiveness of an application of this product may be reduced if rainfall or overhead irrigation happens within 4 hours of treatment.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

SOYBEANS

Make a spray application with PECOS to actively growing small weeds. For subsequent weed flushes, or to control weeds that escaped the first treatment, make a sequential application of this product as follows: apply 1 pint of this product
following an initial application of 1 pint. Treatment(s) with PECOS must be made prior to target weeds reaching the maximum size specified in Table 1 (in the label).

Burndown Treatment (Prior to Soybean Planting)

To control present weeds (per Table 1 in the label), PECOS can be applied on its own before crop planting. Burndown prior to planting can be enhanced through the addition of a spray additive. However, this pre-planting application is not a replacement for a season long weed control program.

Method

**Broadcast/Foliar Air**

**Broadcast/Foliar Ground**

**Band application**

Pre-Harvest Interval

50 days

Rates

**field_rates 0**

Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Timings

**Postemergence (Weed)**